THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freshest Advices,

No. 667.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1768.

Letters from a FARMER *in* Pennsylvania *to the Inhabitants of the* British *Colonies.*

LETTER IV.

Beloved Countrymen, *See page 2*

I REJOICE to find, that my former letters to you, have been generally received with so much favour by such of you whose sentiments I have had an opportunity of knowing. Could you look into my heart, you would instantly perceive an ardent affection for your persons, a zealous attachment to your interests, a lively resentment of every insult and injury offered to your honour or happiness, and an inflexible resolution to assert your rights, to the utmost of my weak power, to be the only motives that have engaged me to address you.

I am no further concerned in any thing affecting America, than any one of you, and when liberty leaves it I can quit it much more conveniently than most of you; But while divine providence, that gave me existence in a land of freedom, permits my head to think, my lips to speak, and my hand to move, I shall so highly and gratefully value the blessing received, as to take care that my silence and inactivity shall not give my implied assent to any act degrading my brethren & myself from the birthright wherewith heaven itself "*hath made us free.*" Gal. v. 1.

Sorry I am to learn, that there are some few persons, shake their heads with solemn motion, and pretend to wonder what can be the meaning of these letters.—"Great-Britain, they say, is too powerful to contend with; she is determined to oppress us; it is in vain to speak of right on one side, when there is power on the other; when we are strong enough to resist, we shall attempt it; but now we are not strong enough, and therefore we had better be quiet; it signifies nothing to convince us that our rights are invaded, when we cannot defend them, and if we should get into riots and tumults about the late act, it will only draw down heavier displeasure upon us."

What can such men design? What do their grave observations amount to, but this—"that these colonies, totally regardless of their liberties, should commit them, with humble resignation, to *chance, time,* and the tender mercies of *ministers.*"

Are these men ignorant, that usurpations, which might have been successfully opposed at first, acquire strength by continuance, and thus became irresistable? Do they condemn the conduct of these colonies, concerning the *Stamp Act?* Or have they forgot its successful issue? Ought the colonies at that time, instead of acting as they did, to have trusted for relief, to the fortuitous events of futurity? If it is needless "to speak of rights" now, it was as needless then. If the behaviour of the colonies was prudent and glorious then, and successful too; it will be equally prudent and glorious to act in the same manner now, if our rights are equally invaded, and may be as successful. Therefore it becomes necessary to enquire, whether "our rights *are* invaded." To talk of "defending" them, as if they could be no otherwise "defended" than by arms, is as much out of the way, as if a man having a choice of several roads to reach his journey's end, should prefer the worst, for no other reason, than because it *is* the worst.

As to "riots and tumults," the gentlemen who are so apprehensive of them, are much mistaken, if they think, that grievances cannot be redressed without such assistance.

I will now tell the gentlemen, what is "the meaning of these letters." The meaning of them is, to convince the people of these colonies, that they are at this moment exposed to the most imminent dangers; and to persuade them immediately, vigorously, and unanimously, to exert themselves, in the most firm, but most peaceable manner for obtaining relief.

The cause of liberty is a cause of too much dignity, to be sullied by turbulence & tumult. It ought to be maintained in a manner suitable to her nature. Those who engage in it, should breathe a sedate, yet fervent spirit, animating them to actions of prudence, justice, modesty, bravery, humanity and magnanimity.

To such a wonderful degree were the antient *Spartans,* as brave and as free a people as ever existed, inspired by this happy temperature of soul, that rejecting even in their battles the use of trumpets, and other instruments for exciting heat and rage, they marched up to scenes of havock and horror, with the sound of flutes, to the tunes of which their steps kept pace—"exhibiting, as *Plutarch* says, "at once a terrible and delightful sight, and proceeding "with a deliberate valour, full of hope and good assu"rance, as if some divinity had insensibly assisted them."

I hope, my dear countrymen, that you will in every colony be upon your guard against those who may at any time endeavour to stir you up, under pretences of patriotism, to any measures disrespectful to our sovereign and our mother country. Hot, rash, disorderly proceedings, injure the reputation of a people as to wisdom, valour and virtue, without procuring them the least benefit. I pray God, that he may be pleased to inspire you and your posterity to the latest ages with that spirit, of which I have an idea, but find a difficulty to express: To express in the best manner I can, I mean a spirit that shall so guide you, that it will be impossible to determine, whether an *American's* character is most distinguishable for his loyalty to his sovereign, his duty to his mother-country, his love of freedom, or his affection for his native soil.

Every government, at some time, or other, falls into wrong measures; these may proceed from mistake or passion.—But every such measure does not dissolve the obligation between the governors and the governed; the mistake may be corrected; the passion may pass over.

It is the duty of the governed, to endeavour to rectify the mistake, and appease the passion. They have not at first any other right, than to represent their grievances, and to pray for redress, unless an emergence is so pressing, as not to allow time for receiving an answer to their applications, which rarely happens. If their applications are disregarded, then that kind of opposition becomes justifiable, which can be made without breaking the laws, or disturbing the public peace. This consists in the prevention of the oppressors reaping advantage from their oppressions, and not in their punishment. For experience may teach them what reason did not; and harsh methods, cannot be proper till milder ones have failed.

If at length it becomes undoubted, that an inveterate resolution is formed to annihilate the liberties of the governed, the English history affords frequent examples of resistance by force. What particular circumstances will in any future case justify such resistance, can never be ascertained till they happen. Perhaps it may be allowable to say, generally, that it never can be justifiable, until the people are FULLY CONVINCED, that any further submission will be destructive to their happiness.

When the appeal is made to the sword, highly probable is it, that the punishment will exceed the offence; and the calamities attending on war outweigh those preceding it. These considerations of justice and prudence, will always have great influence with good & wise men.

To these reflections on this subject, it remains to be added, and ought for ever to be remembered; that resistance in the case of colonies against their mother-county, is extremely different from the resistance of a people against their Prince. A nation may change their king or race of kings, and retain their ancient form of government, be gainers by changing. Thus Great-Britain, under the illustrious house of Brunswick, a house that seems to flourish for the happiness of mankind, has found a fellcity, unknown in the reigns of the Stuarts. But if once we are separated from our mother-country, what new form of government shall we accept, or when shall we find another Britain to supply our loss? Torn from the body to which we are united by religion, liberty, laws, affections, relations, language, and commerce, we must bleed at every vain.

In truth the prosperity of these provinces is founded in their dependance on Great-Britain; and when she returns to "her old good humour, and old good nature," as Lord Clarendon expresses it, I hope they will always esteem it their duty and interest, as it most certainly will be, to promote her welfare by all the means in their power.

We cannot act with too much caution in our disputes. Anger produces anger; and differences that might be accommodated by kind and respectful behaviour, may by imprudence be changed to an incurable rage.

In quarrels between countries, as well as in those between individuals, when they have risen to a certain heighth, the first cause of dissention is no longer remembred, the minds of the parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and resenting the mutual expressions of their dislike. When feuds have reached that fatal point, all considerations of reason and equity vanish; and a blind fury governs, or rather confounds all things. A people no longer regards their interest, but the gratification of their wrath. The sway of the Cleons, * and Clodius's, the designing and detestable flatterers of the prevailing passion, becomes confirmed.

Wise and good men in vain oppose the storm, and may think themselves fortunate, if endeavouring to preserve their ungrateful fellow citizens, they do not ruin themselves. Their prudence will be called baseness; their moderation, guilt; and if their virtue does not lead them to destruction, as that of many other great and excellent persons has done, they may survive, to receive from their expiring country, the mournful glory of her acknowledgement, that their councils, if regarded, would have saved her.

The constitutional modes of obtaining relief, are those which I would wish to see pursued on the present occasion, that is, by petitioning of our assemblies, or, where they are not permitted to meet, of the people, to the powers that can afford us relief.

We have an excellent prince, in whose good dispositions towards us we may confide. We have a generous, sensible, and humane nation, to whom we may apply. They may be deceived: They may, by artful men, be provoked to anger against us; but I cannot yet believe they will be cruel or unjust, or that their anger will be implacable. Let us behave like dutiful children, who have received unmerited blows from a beloved parent. Let us complain to our parents; but let our complaints speak at the same time, the language of affliction and veneration.

It, however, it shall happen by an unfortunate course of affairs, that our applications to his Majesty and the parliament for the redress prove ineffectual, let us then take another step, by withholding from Great-Britain, all the advantages she has been used to receive from us. Then let us try, if our ingenuity, industry and frugality, will not give weight to our remonstrances. Let us all be united with one spirit in one cause. Let us invent, let us work; let us save; let us at the same time, keep up our claims, and unceasingly repeat our complaints; but above all, let us implore the protection of that infinitely good and gracious Being, "by whom kings reign and "princes decree justice."

"*Nil desperandum.*"*

* Nothing is to be dispaired of. A FARMER.

BOSTON, January 11, 1768.

Since our last arrived here Captain Ford from Halifax, having put into Cape Cod the late severe Weather; From the Nova-Scotia Gazettes of December 3 & 10 we have the following Advices, brot to Halifax by his Majesty's Ship Senegal, Captain Cookson, in 6 Weeks from Plymouth, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, September 29.

ON Sunday last Capt. Wrottesley arrived here from Monaco, with the melancholy account, that his Royal Highness Edward Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, died at that place on the 17th instant, about eleven o'clock in the Morning, of a malignant fever, after a severe illness of fourteen days, to the great grief of their Majesties and all the royal family. The body was opened and embalmed; and was ordered by Commodore Spry, to be put on board his Majesty's ship Montreal, Capt. Cosby, to be brought to England.

Of the Duke of York's Death.

LONDON, October 2.

A Gentlemen of consequence has, very obligingly, favoured us with the following particulars relative to the death of the duke of York. His Royal Highness had danced rather overmuch at the Chateau of a person of Fashion, and this had not only fatigued him, but occasioned a very strong perspiration. As soon as the ball was finished the prince gave orders for his carriages to be got ready immediately, to set off for Toulon, from whence he was distant some three or four leagues. The gentlemen of the train, Colonels Morrison and St. John, and Capt. Wrottesley, earnestly represented to his royal highness the necessity of staying where he was till he was cool and had rested himself; the prince declared there was no actual occasion for such caution, that he would wrap himself up in his cloak, and that would be sufficient: he did so and stepped into his carriage. This was on the 29th of August. The next day his royal highness complained of a slight coldness and shivering, but went at night to the comedy, and before it was over, his royal highness found himself infinitely worse, and was obliged to withdraw. He was feverish, thirsty, and complained of an immoderate heat all over his body. By proper care and drinking plentifully, the Duke was better in the morning, and therefore set forward for Monaco, the Prince of which (who was personally acquainted with his royal Highness, in his former tour to Italy) was waiting there, in expectation of the honour of a visit from him, and the Duke was rather inclined to accelerate his journey thither, as in that Prince's palace he might naturally look for an assistance and accommodation superior to what he could reasonably hope to meet with in common places. The weather happened to be uncommonly hot, which not a little incommoded his Royal Highness: He nevertheless arrived at Monaco in good spirits, but yet feverish, and with an head-ach, the latter of which he imputed principally to the intense heat of the sun that day. The next day the Duke was worse and took his bed entirely. In hopes of a recovery, and unwilling to unnecessarily alarm his King, his Royal Parent, and relations, the Duke enjoined his attendants, on no account, to write concerning his illness to England. All possible advice and assistance was given, but to no purpose; the fever was unconquerable! His Royal Highness now saw the danger of his situation; and he saw it with a fortitude and resignation rarely to be met with, where bloom of youth and dignity of station are united! convinced, that without some unexpected turn in his distemper he must die. His Royal Highness, with the utmost calmness and composure of mind, adjusted every step consequent of the fatal event himself. His Royal Highness ordered that Captain Wrottesley should bring the news to England, and in what method it should be disclosed. The Captain was first to wait on Mr. Le Grand, of Spring Gardens, and with him to go to Leicester House, and then to Gloucester House, and having communicated the event to the Dukes his brothers, to proceed to their Majesties, submitting it to the King and Queen in what manner, and by whom, it should be imparted to his Royal Parent—After his Royal Highness had settled this arrangement, he seemed remarkably easy. He declared himself perfectly resigned to the divine will; and he spoke of his dissolution with all the piety and resolution of a christian and a man; acting up to those exalted characters to his latest breath. His Royal Highness was sensible to his last moment: and the very morning of his death dictated a letter to their Majesties, his illustrious parent, and the Royal family; desiring the writer to expedite it, as he had but a few minutes to spare, and those to employ it still more momentous concerns.

† He was at the Head of the Protesting Lords against the the Repeal of the Stamp act.

‡ Continued Page 6 ¶ vide the Duty act page 735. Vol. I. Vid the act. Vol. I.

Tell the Author of an anonymous Scrawl in the last Evening Post.

Blundering Creature,

SINCE you professedly aimed at me, I should have taken it as a Favour if you had been kind enough to have wrote intelligibly. I make no doubt you had some malicious Scheme or Calumny in your confused Brain, which you could not bring to Perfection, by reason of your important Avocations.——But as soon as your Business of S—h-Making and M—ll—g—s is over, you are desired to explain yourself; and depend on it *Protest*, if ever your Meaning is found out, you shall be taken proper Notice of, by

OVID DE TRISTIBUS.

SIMPLE SAMMY.

O Sammy! why art thou so silly?
To grumble, to swagger and swell,
Why bowwow an Jemmy *and* Willy?
Be easy, poor Toad! while you're well.
The Town is quite sick of your Metre,
Your Nonsense in Prose will not sell;
Indeed you're a pitiful Creature!
Be easy, poor Toad! while you're well.
Is Hanover the Cause of your Scribbling?
Do Bayliffs knock rude at your Cell?
In Truth it is dangerous meddling,
Be easy, poor Toad! while you're well.
Advice was bestow'd frequently given,
Your Folly and Malice to quell,
The Ass, that won't go, must be driven,
Be easy, poor Toad! while you're well.
What a Fuss do you make with your Nonsense,
What Fashood!, you Creature! you tell,
You deserve to be whipt, O my Conscience!
Be easy, poor Toad! while you're well.
For once, we commended thy Satire,
(*Given an Inch, and the Fool takes an Ell,*)
Why Sam! 'twas no very great Matter;
Be easy, poor Toad! while you're well.
Thus wretched, despis'd, and forsaken,
What could Thee to writing impell?
Repent, and take cart of thy Bacon,
Be easy, poor Toad! while you're well.
Leave writing, and hold to thy Flipping,
Drink, dose; there perhaps you'll excell,
To shun metaphorical Whipping,
Be easy, poor Toad! while you're well.

ABOUT the End of *January* next, will be sold at Public Auction by BENJAMIN GERRISH, Esq; at *Hatchet*, the under-mentioned Provisions and Spirits, *viz.* Bread, about Thirty-six Thousand Pounds.

Beef,	Four Thousand	Pieces.
Pork,	Five Thousand seven Hundred	Pieces.
Peafe,	One Hundred and Sixty	Bushels.
Oatmeal,	Two Thousand and Sixty	Bushels.
Flour,	Two Thousand four Hundred	Pounds
Suet,	Five Hundred and Forty	Pounds
Oil,	Four Hundred	Gallons.
Vinegar,	Two Hundred and Fifty	Gallons.
Rum, (old Jamaica)	Twelve Hundred	Gallons.
Brandy, (French)	One Thousand	Gallons.

Together with the Cask, Iron Hoops, Bags, Oil Jarrs, &c. containing the said Provision.

Halifax, December 21, 1767.

The Subscriber gives Notice that he has this Day opened a

WINE CELLAR,

Next above the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, where he has to sell the best Old Sterling MADEIRA, by the Grove, Dozen or single Bottle; and all other Wines by the Quarter Cask, or any less Quantity, even to a single Quart.—— The Gentlemen of the Town, and all Masters of Vessels and Passengers that will favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Wines in its original Purity, and very cheap for Cash only. JOSEPH INGERSOL.

N. B. *Said* Ingersol *will be obliged to those Gentlemen who purchase Wine of him by the Bottle, that they would send him empty Bottles, for which a proper Allowance will be made.* *Jan. 4. 1768.*

ALL Persons indebted to or have any Demands on the Estate of Captain William Scott, *late of* Boston, *Mariner, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Dr. James Lloyd, *Administrator on said Estate, in order to a Settlement.*

P. S. *If any Person has any Books or Effects belonging to said* Scott, *they are desired to return them to said Administrator.* Boston, January 9, 1768.

To be sold by Mrs. SARAH COMRIN, *a few Barrels of* Newton *Pippins.*

THE Proprietors of the Township granted to Mr. Ebenezer Thorndike, *and others, lying and adjoining to the Estate of Mount-Desert or Union-River, are hereby Notified to pay the Taxes that have been Voted to be raised, viz. Thirty-six Shillings on each Right, to said* Ebenezer Thorndike, *Treasurer of said Township, in one Month from the Date hereof, or their Rights will be sold at a publick Vendue as the Law directs.*

Cape-Elizabeth, January 11, 1768. Ebenezer Thorndike, Nathaniel Jordan, Jun. Nathaniel Jones. } Committee.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.
A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Cambletts, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Tammies, Garlix, Irish Hollands, Checks, Men and Womens Hose, Manchester Velvets, Linceys, Ruggs, Blankets, Tabling, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

Letters from a FARMER *in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.*

LETTER V.

Beloved Countrymen, *See page 5*

WHEN I first considered the late acts of Parliament relating to these colonies, tho' they appeared to me so dangerous, that I thought it my indispensible duty to lay my sentiments on them before the Public, yet the more I reflect on them, the more destructive they appear to me. In what manner my opinions may be received, I cannot guess; but I must acknowledge that with equal pain and surprize, I observed so general a silence, so unhesitating a submission prevail in a case, where one might reasonably expect the most anxious apprehensions to be roused.

It may be thought a boldness in me thus to question the authority of the Parliament; but I would have such persons to understand, that a good Citizen smiles at all dangers, when the interest of his Country, in his opinion, calls upon him either to speak or act.

I might perhaps with safety have rested my objection to the late act imposing duties on paper, &c. on the argument drawn from the universal conduct of the Parliament and Ministry, *from* the first existence of these colonies, to the administration of *Mr. Grenville*.

What but the indisputable, the acknowledged Right of the colonies to tax themselves, could be the reason that in this long period of more than one hundred & fifty years, no statute was ever passed for the sole purpose of raising a revenue on the colonies? And how clear, how cogent must that reason be, to which every Parliament and every Minister, for so long a time submitted, without a single attempt to innovate?

England, in part of that course of years, and *Great-Britain*, in other parts, was engaged in many, and several fierce and expensive wars; troubled with some tumultuous and bold Parliaments; governed by many daring and wicked Ministers; Yet none of them was ever so abandoned, as to touch with sacrilegious hands the *Palladium* of *American* Liberty. Ambition, Avarice, Faction, Tyranny, all rever'd it. Whenever it was necessary to raise money on the colonies, the requisitions of the Crown were made, and dutifully complied with. The Parliament from time to time regulated their trade, and that of the rest of the empire, to preserve their dependence, and the connection of the whole in good order.

The people of *Great-Britain* in support of their privileges, boast much of their antiquity. Let them be ancient, and I pray Heaven, they may be immortal too. Yet I am convinced, there is not a single privilege of a British subject, supported by such long, solemn, uninterrupted testimony, as the exclusive right of taxation in these colonies. The people of *Great-Britain* consider that kingdom as the sovereign of these colonies, and would now annex to that sovereignty a Prerogative, never heard of before. How would they bear this, was the case their own? What would they think of a *new* prerogative claimed by his Majesty? We may guess what their conduct would be, from the transports of passion into which they fell about the late Embargo, laid to relieve the most emergent necessities of state, admitting of no delay; and for which there were numerous precedents. Let our Liberties be treated with the same tenderness, and it is all we desire.

Explicit as the conduct of the Parliament, for so many ages, is, to prove that no money can be levied on these colonies, by Parliament, for the purpose of raising a Revenue, yet it is not the only evidence in our favour.

Every one of the most material arguments against the legality of the Stamp-Act operates with equal force against the act now objected to: but as they are well known, it seems unnecessary to repeat them here.

I shall confine myself to this general one: That tho' the colonies are dependent on *Great-Britain*; and tho' she has a legal power to make laws for preserving that dependance; yet it is not necessary for this purpose, nor essential to the relation between a mother country and her colonies, as was eagerly contended by the advocates for the stamp-act, that she should raise money upon them without their consent.

Colonies were formerly planted by warlike nations, to keep their enemies in awe; to relieve their country overburthened with inhabitants; or to discharge a number of discontented and troublesome citizens. But in more modern ages the spirit of violence being in some measure, if I may use the expression, sheathed in commerce, colonies have been settled by the nations of *Europe* for the purposes of trade. These purposes were to be attained, by the colonies raising for their mother country those things which she did not produce herself; and by supplying themselves from her with things they wanted. These were the *national objects* in the commencement of our colonies, and have been uniformly so in their promotion.

To answer these grand purposes, perfect Liberty was known to be necessary; all history proving, that trade and freedom are nearly related to each other. By a due regard to this wise and just plan, the infant colonies exposed in the unknown climates and unexplored wildernesses of this new world, lived, grew, and flourished.

The parent country, with undeviating prudence and virtue, attentive to the first principles of colonization, drew to herself the benefits she might reasonably expect, and preserved to her children the blessings, on which those benefits were founded. She made Laws obliging her colonies to carry to her all those products which she wanted for her own use, or which she thought proper to transmit to other nations; and all those raw materials which she chose herself to work up. Besides, this restriction, she forbad them to procure *manufactures* from any other part of the globe, or even the *products* of *European* countries, which alone could rival her, without being first brought to her. In short, by a variety of laws she regulated their trade in such a manner as she thought most conducive to their mutual advantage, and her own welfare. A power was reserved to the Crown of *repealing* any laws that should be enacted. The *executive* authority of government was lodged in the Crown, and its representatives; and an *appeal* was secured to the Crown from all judgments in the administration of justice.

For all these powers established by the mother country over the Colonies; for all these immense emoluments derived by her from them; for all their difficulties and distresses in fixing themselves, what was the recompence made them? A communication of her rights in general, and particularly of that great one, the foundation of all the rest—that their property, acquired with so much pain and hazard, should be disposed of by none but * themselves——or to use the beautiful and emphatic language of the sacred scriptures, † "that they should sit *every man* under his vine, and under his fig tree, and NONE SHOULD MAKE THEM AFRAID."

Can any man of candour and knowledge deny, that these institutions from an affinity between *Great Britain* and her Colonies, that sufficiently secures their dependance upon her? Or that for her to levy taxes upon them, is to reverse the nature of things? Or that she can pursue such a measure, without reducing them to a state of vassalage?

If any person cannot conceive the supremacy of *Great Britain* to exist, without the power of laying taxes to levy money upon us, I beg leave to recommend to his perusal the history of the Colonies, and of *Great Britain* since their settlement. He will there find the amazing advantages arising to her from them—the security of these advantages continuing,——the constant exercise of her supremacy,—and their filial submission to it, without a single Rebellion, or even the thought of one, from their first emigration to this moment—and all these things have happened, without an instance of *Great Britain*'s laying taxes to levy money upon us.

How many British authors have demonstrated by indisputable facts and unanswerable arguments, that the present wealth, power and glory of their country are built upon these Colonies? As constantly as streams tend to the ocean, have they been pouring the fruits of all their labours, into their mother's lap. Good Heavens! And shall a total oblivion of former tenderness and blessings, be spread over the minds of a most wise people, by the sordid arts of intriguing men, who covering their selfish projects under pretences of public good, first enrage their countrymen into a frenzy of passion, and then advance their own influence and interest, by gratifying that passion, which they themselves have basely and maliciously excited?

Hitherto *Great Britain* has been contented with her prosperity. Moderation has been the rule of her conduct. But now, a generous, humane people, that so often has protected the liberty of *Strangers*, is inflamed into an attempt to tear a privilege from her own children, which in their opinion, must sink them into slaves. And for what? For a pernicious power, not necessary to her, as her own experience may convince her; but horribly dreadful and detestable to them.

I cannot forbear believing, that when cool, dispassionate posterity shall consider the affectionate intercourse, the reciprocal benefits, and the unsuspecting confidence, that have subsisted between these Colonies and their Parent country, for such a length of time, they will execrate with the bitterest curses the infamous memory of those men, whose pestilential ambition, unnecessarily, wantonly, first opened the sources of civil discord between them; first turned their love into jealousy; and first taught these Provinces, filled with grief and anxiety, in tender complaints to enquire——

" † Meus ubi materna est?
† *Where is maternal affection?*

Continued Page 9 A FARMER.

* "*The power of* taxing themselves *was the privilege, of which the* English *were* WITH REASON *particularly jealous.*" Hume's *Hist. of* England.

† *Mic.* 4. 4.

BOSTON, *January* 21.

TO THE SENIOR CLASS of SCHOLARS, AT THE UNIVERSITY IN CAMBRIDGE.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR PATRIOTIC RESOLUTION COMMUNICATED TO THE PUBLIC LAST WEEK, HAS FILL'D THE PROVINCE WITH THE MOST SENSIBLE PLEASURE. YOU HAVE GIVEN THE STRONGEST PLEDGE OF YOUR LOVE TO THIS COUNTRY. OUR EYES ARE FIXED UPON YOU, AND WE ARE FULLY PERSUADED THAT YOUR CONDUCT IN FUTURE LIFE, WILL JUSTIFY OUR MOST SANGUINE EXPECTATIONS—THAT THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, YOUR ALMA-MATER, MAY EVER BE BLESS'D WITH SONS LIKE YOU, IS THE PLEASING HOPE OF

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR HEARTY FRIEND,
AND HUMBLE SERVANT,
PHIL. AGATHANDRI.

We have the Pleasure to inform the Public, that several of his Majesty's Council, and many of the House of Representatives, now sitting, appear compleatly cloathed in the Manufacture of this Country; a Number of the Clergy are also cloathed, and cloathing themselves therewith.—— Such Examples cannot fail to excite the Imitation of all others, at a Time when it is universally agreed, that the political Salvation of this Continent depends upon promoting Frugality and Manufactures.

We are informed that a Number of Gentlemen in Lynn, for the further Satisfaction of the Public, having made thorough Examination into the Extent of the Shoe Manufacture in that Town, have found that instead of 40,000 Pair the Number we inserted in this Paper, as being made there in a Year, more than 70,000 might have been mentioned with the strictest Regard to Truth.

The Account of there having been thirty Thousand Yards of Cloth manufactured in one Year in the Town of Dartmouth, as mentioned in this Paper, is so far from being exaggerated, that we have Authority to assure the Public, that double that Quantity would not have exceeded the Truth——The True Patriot therefore, who has so peremptorily asserted the contrary, is now called upon to vindicate his Assertion, or own he has in this, as well as other Instances, ignorantly or wilfully endeavor'd to misrepresent the Matter, and abuse his Country.

To be Sold for Want of Employment,
A Likely, healthy Negro Woman, about 21 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox, can do all Sorts of Houshold Work, and is a very good natur'd Creature; Inquire of Edes & Gill.

4 Speech Making and 9 Messages * Samuel Waterhouse 9 vide the Duty Act page 735, Vol. 1. r vid. page 66 Vol. 1 L vide the Act page 53, Vol. 1. s vid page 3. = vid page 777 Vol. 1) Gov. Barnard.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your valuable Paper.

I Have often heard it objected by thoſe who are not zealous to promote our own Manufactures, that Homeſpun Cloth comes dearer to the Conſumer than that which is Imported. That I may ſet this Matter in a true Light, ſuffer me to lay before the Publick a diſtinct Account of a Web of Homeſpun, lately return'd from the Fullers.

Sometime ago, I bought 50 lb. Sheeps Wool, and paid for it 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. which amounted to £. 3 15 0
Two lb. of Indigo to dye it, — — — 1 6 8
For dying and ſpinning 2*s.* per lb. — — 5 0 0
For Weaving, 4*d.* per yard, 30 yards, ell-wide, 0 10 0
The Clothier's bill for fulling, ſhearing & preſſing 1 0 0

Total £. 11 11 8

So that I have 30 Yards of Cloth, 1 wide, at 7*s.* 1*d.* per Yard. It is equal in Beauty to Broad Cloth of 16*s.* twice as wide; and will wear, at leaſt, twice as long. I have wore of the ſame Kind, and find it to laſt full as long as any of the beſt ſuperfine Broad Cloth. Every Man then may judge how much for his private Intereſt it will be to wear Homeſpun Cloathing; and I hope this will ſerve to pacify thoſe who are perpetually clamouring, that we can't juſtly expect to come into the Uſe of Cloths of our own Manufacture, till they come to be cheaper than Imported. The Time they pretend to wiſh for, is already come. Every Man who will take Pains to calculate the Coſt of Homeſpun, may eaſily convince himſelf that his private Intereſt, as well as the Publick, will be promoted by uſing it.

I live in a Part of the Province where Wool and Labour are very dear; but I have been credibly inform'd, that, in ſome Parts of this Province, Cloth has been made at the Expence of only 5*s.* per Yard. If thoſe who have made it cheaper than I have, would communicate a Bill of the Coſt to the Publick, they would not only oblige me, but probably, ſerve their Country.

The greateſt Difficulty, with Regard to wearing Homeſpun Garments, is, that the rich, the polite & faſhionable, do not wear them. Every one loves to mimic his Superiors, whether he will own it or not; the beſt Method, therefore, would be for our fine Gentlemen, in Sea-Port Towns, inſtead of declaiming and writing in Favor of our own Manufactures, to appear in Publick cloathed all over in Homeſpun. If this were done, all that is wanted would ſoon be accompliſhed. Home-made Cloth would ſoon become plenty, and the Shops would be full of it; it would be allowed to be the cheapeſt; and, it may be, the handſomeſt too; for the faſhionableneſs of any Thing makes it look beautiful in the Eyes of moſt People. For my Part, I never will believe that our great Folks are in earneſt & ſerious of a Reformation in this Particular, till they bring Homeſpun into Faſhion by wearing it themſelves.

Of the Death of Princeſs Mary.

LONDON, OC. 3.

Yeſterday another expreſs arrived at St. James's, with Advice of the death of her Royal Highneſs Mary, Princeſs of Heſſe-Caſſel, daughter of the late king, and aunt to his preſent Majeſty. Her Royal Highneſs was born Feb. 22, 1723, and was married July 28, 1740, to his Serene Highneſs Frederic Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel; by whom ſhe had iſſue three Sons, viz. 1. William, Hereditary Viceroy of Norway. 2. Charles, a Lieutenant-General, &c. in the Service of the King of Denmark. 3. Frederic, a Colonel of a Heſſian Regiment.

It is remarkable that no leſs than four Perſons of the Blood Royal of England have died in leſs than One Year and Eleven Months, viz. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, Oct. 31, 1765; Prince Frederic, youngeſt Brother of his preſent Majeſty, Dec. 26, 1765; the Duke of York, Sept. 17, 1767; and laſtly, the Princeſs of Heſſe the ſame Month and Year.

We hear that the Mourning for their late Royal Highneſſes the Duke of York and Princeſs of Heſſe will be exactly the ſame as that for the late Prince Frederic his Majeſty's youngeſt Brother, and that it will commence on Monday.

Monday an Order was ſent to the Managers of both the Theatres, to ſuſpend acting till further Orders.

Saturday an Order was received by the Managers of both the Theatres for their opening again on Monday following.

Yeſterday a grand Council was held at St. James's, at which his Majeſty, who came from Richmond in the Morning was preſent.

We hear that a great Perſonage, among other acts of her munificence, cloaths and educates forty boys and an equal number of girls, to guard againſt thoſe dangers which the want of education ſubjects the younger part of both ſexes to.

It is thought that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will be appointed Keeper of Winſor Lodge and Park, in the room of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

It is talked, that a promotion of General Officers will ſoon take place, and that amongſt the reſt, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will be declared a Major General.

We hear that Colonel Peter Parr is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Fort George in Scotland, in the Room of Governor Caulfield, deceaſed.

It is ſaid, that the 24th of November next is fixed for meeting of Parliament.

It is now aſſured, that the celebrated John Wilkes, Eſq; will certainly declare himſelf a Candidate to repreſent the City of London at the enſuing general Election, and that he will appear here in Perſon, ſeveral Gentlemen of this City, it is ſaid, having received letters from him, at Paris, to that Purpoſe.

Laſt Sunday the Hon. Mr. Dillon, eldeſt Son to Lord Dillon, renounced the Errors of the Romiſh Church in the Pariſh Church of St. Martin's in the Field.

We are told that a young Woman, who lives near the 7 Dials, and who is a zealous Methodiſt, a few Days ago actually pulled out one of her Eyes, becauſe ſhe ſaid it had offended her. [*Ledg.*]

It was this morning reported, that the Eaſt India Company's troops had lately defeated a body of the Mottatiocs, and totally diſperſed them.

They write from Plymouth, that the workmen in the Dock of that place, have, for ſome time paſt, been employed double tides, in getting ready the ſhips of war, intended to replace thoſe lately arrived from Foreign ſtations.

They write from Breſt, that 2000 tons of ſhip timber had juſt arrived there, in Swediſh tranſports, from the Baltick, for the uſe of the king's dock yards.

They write from Newfoundland, that his Majeſty's armed Schooner St. John had taken ſeven New-England ſmall Craft, ſmuggling with the French at Miquelon, carried them to Placentia, where they were condemned.

Oct. 3. It is again reported, that Lord North, eldeſt Son to the Earl of Guilford, who was a Lord of Treaſury under Mr. Grenville, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

No leſs than ſixteen foreign ſhips, laden with corn arrived in the River in the courſe of laſt Week.

We hear that the conteſts at the next General Election are expected to be the greateſt ſince the glorious revolution in 1689.

Laſt Monday at Woolwich a Proof was made of ſome curious new invented Shells which take fire without burſting. The Exactneſs with which theſe Bombs are thrown, and the Blaze of Light they afford, is wonderful. Their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland were preſent, with many other Perſons of Diſtinction. Two of the Matroſſes had the Misfortune to be miſerably burnt; one in the Right Arm, another in the Left; they were ſent to the Hoſpital at Woolwich.

In the Garden of Thomas Benfield, at Great-Barrington, in this County, from one Pea have been gathered 909 Pods, and there are near 100 more remaining unpicked. This Pea was allowed a Spot of Ground about two Feet Diameter, and by that Means ſhot forth a great Number of Stalks, which perhaps may ſerve to prove a thin Sowing is eſſential to a good Crop.

On Thurſday, the fellows of the college of phyſicians had a meeting and a dinner, at the college in Warwick lane; and in the afternoon a great Number of gentlemen, licentiates of the college (between whom and the fellows there has been a ſtrong diſpute for ſome time paſt, the licentiates claiming the ſame privilege with the fellows, who have ſteadily refuſed the licentiates admittance at their meetings) went to the college, and not being admitted, forced the gates, and with the aſſiſtance of a ſmith forced the door of the college and ruſhed in upon the fellows; ſome of the gentlemen broke ſeveral of the windows to pieces with their canes, which cauſed great confuſion; but after ſome time they broke up without further violence.

At the breaking open the Doors and Windows of the College of Phyſicians, two Gentlemen of the Faculty, of different Parties, furniſhed themſelves each with a Latin Quotation. One of them, when applying the Sledge to the Door to break it open, cryed out,

Ducit opes, animumque ferro!

The other, upon the forcible Entrance, ſaid pleaſantly,

Spectatum admiſſi riſum teneatis amici?

Out of 21 Phyſicians who broke into the College-Hall, 13 are ſaid to be of the Kingdom of Scotland. One Doctor was going to pay the uſual Compliment, of aſking his Brother Doctor, of the other Party, how he did? Upon which his next Neighbour ſtopped his Mouth, by telling him this was no Time nor Place for Compliments.

PORTSMOUTH, January 8.

Capt. Nathaniel Jackſon of this Town, is juſt arrived here Paſſenger in Capt. Grove from Halifax in 22 Days, who gives an Account that he was caſt away the 22d of November laſt on his return here, in a Schooner, at a Place called Point Pleaſant, the Veſſel and Cargo intirely loſt.

Capt. Junkins came alſo in the ſame Veſſel, who was caſt away ſome Time ago between the Iſlands of Leathere and Miſaidue; Veſſel and Cargo intirely loſt. Both the above veſſels were owned here.

We here that Capt. Salter, who lately ſailed from this Place bound to London, is aſhore near Kenebeck, but cannot learn any Particulars.

BOSTON, January 11, 1768.

We hear the Towns of Plymouth, Sandwich, Truro, Lexington, Bolton, Grafton, and Dartmouth, have come into the ſame Meaſures for promoting Oeconomy, &c. with this Town.

William Wooton, Eſq; one of the Inſpectors-General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and Henry Gretn, Eſq; of Nova-Scotia, came Paſſengers in Capt. Ford.

Yeſterday departed this Life, after a long Indiſpoſition, Mrs. KATHERINE GREENE, *aged 59 Years, the pious and virtuous Conſort of Mr.* RUFUS GREENE, *Merchant.— We hear her Remains are to be inter'd on Wedneſday next 3 o'Clock Afternoon.*

This Morning died here in the prime of Life, Mr. JOHN WHARTON, *Stationer, Co-partner with Mr.* NICHOLAS BOWES, *in the 35th Year of his Age.*

Rowley, January 4, 1768.

On the firſt Inſtant d'ed here, of a lingring Illneſs, in his 20th Year Mr. Joſeph Adams, *a Student of Harvard-College.—Of this ingenious, this virtuous and religious young Gentleman, we conceived great Hopes; and his Death is much lamented here, as alſo greatly regreted by his Acquaintance at College.*

We hear that the Hartford Poſt is diſcontinued.

A mortal Diſtemper has for ſome Time prevailed among the Horſes in New-York, the Provinces of the Jerſey's and Penſylvania, &c. and has now reach'd this Town and Neighbourhood, ſeveral Horſes being ſick: It begins with an Inflamation in the Glands of the Throat, and ſoon ſpreads its Effect to the Head and Eyes, from which the Matter is diſcharged through the Noſtrils.—The beſt Remedy for which is, repeated Bleeding, and giving the Horſe Evening and Morning, a Ball of Brimſtone and Salt Petre, from half to an Ounce of each, made up in Paſte; inject Vinegar, Hogs-lard and Camphire.

Friday laſt arrived His Majeſty's arm'd Schooner Hope, Capt. Dawſon, in 8 Days from Halifax.

Monday laſt arrived here Capt. Jones from Newfoundland, after a tedious Paſſage of 50 Days:—He was obliged to put into Kennebeck the late cold Seaſon, having had ſeveral of the People froze in their Hands, Feet, &c.

The Southern and Weſtern Mails not arrived at the Publication of this Paper.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(And Sold by EDES & GILL, in Queen-Street)

The *ASS*: or the *SERPENT*.

A COMPARISON between the Tribes of *Iſſachar* and *Dan*, in their Regard for CIVIL LIBERTY. November 5, 1715.

By *THOMAS BRADBURY*.

With a PREFACE, & Marginal Notes, by another Hand.

THURSDAY NEXT,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A variety of Engliſh Goods,——

among which are Broad-Cloths, Iriſh Linnens, Blankets, Duffils, Strouds, &c. &c.

At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moſes Deſton*,

At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,

BRoad Cloths of various Colours, blue green and claret colour'd Ratteens, Baizes, Beaver Coatings, Blankets of all Sorts, Callimancoes, Cambletts, Shalloons, Everlaſtings, Pluſhes, green Rugs, Coverlids, ſpotted Rugs, Linceys, Mens Great Coats, worſted Hoſe, Caſtor Hats, fine and coarſe Linnens, ſtriped Hollands, Checks, cotton Chinces, Lawns, bordered Handkerchiefs, check ditto, Mehogany Tables, Chairs, Bedſteads, and other Articles.

N.B. There is generally an Aſſortment of Goods at ſaid Auction-Room, ſuitable to the Seaſons, to be Sold at private Sale as reaſonable as at Public, any Day in the Week (Sabbath excepted) where conſtant Attendance is given.

The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock.

PUBLIC VENDUE-OFFICE—NORTH-END.

THIS DAY—(Monday) will be ſold by Public Vendue,

By JOHN GERRISH,

At his Vendue-Office, &c.

A Great Variety of ARTICLES, juſt come to Hand—amongſt which, are *Iriſh Linnens* of all Widths, and Checks, and other Sorts of Linnens—*Strouds*—fine bipe Cloths for *Surtouts*, *double* Cambletts, &c. &c.

***—All Gentlemen, Strangers, Paſſengers, &c. who may have occaſion for the *Aſſiſtance* of a long experienced AUCTIONEER, may depend upon the Faithfulneſs of ſaid GERRISH—And he ſhall be glad to treat with any of his Employers, at his Vendue-Office North-End.

[Bodily Indiſpoſition keeps him at Home at preſent.]

All BUYERS at public Vendues, at ſaid Vendue Office, may abſolutely depend upon not being *impoſed* upon in any Shape or Way whatſoever—But all FAIR DEALING.

A great Variety of ARTICLES.

The Sale is to begin at 5 o'Clock, P. M. THIS DAY ——Monday—and on EVERY MONDAY.

JOHN GERRISH, P—V—M.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Next Tueſday and Wedneſday,

BRoad Cloths, Kerſeys, Ratteens, Beaver Coating, Baizes, Pluſh, Blankets, Coverlids and Rugs, Shalloons, Tammies and Durants, Cambletts and Cambleteens, ſtript Hollands, a variety of check Handkerchiefs, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh Linnens, knit Patterns, worſted Hoſe, Buckram, Furniture for Caſes of Draws, Coffin Handles, Buckles, Mens Shoes, Guns, Axes, Pins, Houſhold Furniture, Apparel, Watches, &c.

Sam[l]. Abbot

Has Imported in the laſt Ships from *London*,

A Very large and compleat Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell extreme cheap for Caſh, by Wholeſale and Retail at his Shop the Corner of *Wing's* Lane, near the Town-Dock, *Boſton*.

†††-Cutlary Ware, Window Glaſs by the Box, Spices, Earthen and Claſs Ware, Mens Hatts, Butt Soles, Paper, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Smith from Maryland.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Brown, Bourn and Barber for Weſt-Indies. Thomas for Virginia.

CLEARED OUT.

Hammon for Antigua. Rolland, Cochran Cathcart and Blake for Weſt-Indies. Snow for Virginia. Thatcher for for Briſtol. Crocker for Gibralter. Morton for N. Carolina. Skimmer for Oporto. Cazneau for London.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt

Nine Whites No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Ten.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 59 *m. after*	4	*Friday*, 0 *m. after*	8
Tueſday, 43 *m. after*	5	*Saturday*, 50 *m. aft.*	8
Wedneſday, 25 *m. aft.*	6	*Lord's-day*, 45 *m. aft.*	9
Thurſday, 12 *m. aft.*	7	*D. laſt* ☌ 12 *D. Morn.*	

Choice *Labradore*, Or, HYPERION TEA,

by the Hundred, Dozen or leſs Quantity, to be Sold at Edes and Gill's Printing-Office.

(For the Benefit of the Inſurers,)
On THURSDAY the 11th of *February* next.
At One o'Clock,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street.

The Sloop *Betſey*, *John McFarland*, Maſter, lately caſt aſhore at Brambrook-Iſland, but now lays at Cape Harbour, together with all her Stores, &c. Inventory of which may be ſeen by applying to *John Hancock*, Eſq; or to J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

AS many Gentlemen are deſirous that there ſhould be a new Impreſſion of the Diſſenting Gentleman's Anſwer to the Rev. Mr. WHITE's Letters, ſuch Perſons as would encourage the Publication are requeſted to give in their Names to the Subſcriber. J. CONDY.

TO BE SOLD,
A likely ſtrait-limb'd Negro Girl, about 8 Years old, born in the Country.
Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE LETT,
A convenient Brick Tennement, near the Market; inquire of the Printers.

Glouceſter, December 25, 1767.

WHEREAS the Shop of the Subſcriber was broke open on Tueſday Night laſt, and the following Articles ſtolen thence, viz. 2 Gold Necklaces—1 Piece of plated Gold, value 4 Dollars—1 Pair Stone Nubs—1 Pair round plain Silver Shoe Buckles—1 Pair ſquare Silver ditto, old—1 new ſquare ditto, partly wrought—1 open-work ditto, newly mended—1 round Silver ditto, with Silver Flukes and Tongs—1 large Silver Spoon—9 Silver Thimbles—2 Stay Hooks—1 Stone Ring, Gold—1 ſmall Box, containing ſundry Articles old Stone Buttons, &c. —1 Pair round Silver Shoe Buckles, mark'd I. S.—and 4 Silver Tea Spoons.—Whoever ſhall diſcover the Thief or Thieves, ſo that the Subſcriber may obtain the above Articles again, ſhall have TWO GUINEAS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid. STEPHEN MORSS.

N. B. If the Thief ſhould be apprehended near *Boſton*, 'tis deſired that Information may be given to Mr. *Daniel Parker*, Goldſmith, who will pay the above Reward.

Fred. Wm. Geyer

BEGS Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers and Others, that he has IMPORTED in the laſt Ships from LONDON and GLASGOW.

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh India, and Scotch piece Goods, which he is determined to ſell as cheap as can be bought in any Part of America, either by Wholeſale or Retail for Caſh only; ALSO,

A very pretty Aſſortment of blue and white China Tea-Cups and Saucers, Bowles, Plates and Diſhes, G. B. Wool-Cards, Snuff, Butt-Soles, Cinnamon and Nutmegs, Choice Indigo, &c. &c.

Choice Bohea Tea, *Philadelphia* Flour, Engliſh Loaf Sugar per Hundred, this Country ditto, the beſt of Indigo, Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, Brimſtone, Snuff, Muſtard, Chocolate, Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe, Crown Soap——Blue flower'd and white Cups and Saucers, Crates of Stone Ware aſſorted, Glaſs Ware, long and ſhort Pipes per Box, Gooſe and Duck Shott, white and red Lead, to be Sold at the Store Corner *Green's* Wharff, oppoſite Golden Ball, by,

Joſeph Domett.

WANTED, an honeſt ingenious Lad about 14 Years of Age, that is willing to learn the Gold & Silver-Smith's Buſineſs in all its Branches. Such a one may hear of a Place, by inquiring of the Printers.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of *Barnabas Davis*, Shipwright, late deceas'd, are deſired to bring their Accounts as ſoon as convenient, to *James Davis* in *Charleſtown*, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate rendered Inſolvent.

A Likely Negro Male Child to be given away, inquire of *HOPESTILL CAPEN*, at the Sign of the Corn-field.—Where may be had, A large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, by Wholeſale or Retail, at the very loweſt Rate for Caſh only.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
A LETTER to a Friend, containing REMARKS on certain PASSAGES in a SERMON Preached by the Right Reverend Father in GOD, *John Lord Biſhop of Landaff*, before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, at their Anniverſary Meeting in the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary LeBow*, *February* 20, 1767. In which the higheſt Reproach is undeſervedly caſt upon the AMERICAN COLONIES.

With a Poſtſcript, taking Notice of like injurious Reflections in a Society-Sermon, preached the preceding Year by the *Lord Biſhop* of GLOUCESTER.

BY CHARLES CHAUNCY, D. D.
Paſtor of the firſt Church of Chriſt in *Boſton*.
Sold by *Thomas Leverett*, at his Shop in Cornhill.

GLUE, and Horn Button-Moulds, by Wholeſale and Retail, of American Manufacture, at the cheapeſt Rates. Alſo beſt Poland and Common Starch, ſold by ROBERT HEWES,
Near Liberty Tree.

Wm. Greenleaf

Fronting CORNHILL,

HAS imported in the laſt Ships from *LONDON* and *BRISTOL*, A large Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell by Wholeſale or Retail as low as can be afforded.

At the ſame Place may be had,
Crates of flat half pint Dram Bottles:
Red and white and blue & white Chimney Tile:
Boxes of 10 by 8, 9 by 7, & 8 by 6 Window Glaſs:
Caſks of 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails;
Boxes of long and ſhort Pipes;
Four yard and three yard Perſia Carpets:
The beſt Bohea, Green and Hyſon TEA:
Pepper, Muſtard, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH BARREL,
The third Store on the South Side of the Town-Dock, near the Swing-Bridge,

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, ſingle and middling refin'd Loaf-Sugars; brown Sugars; Pepper; Aliſpice; Indigo; Chocolate; Spices; Jamaica Spirit, &c. with a few *Engliſh Goods*; all which will be ſold in large or ſmall Quantities, on the very loweſt Terms for Caſh; and Cuſtomers may depend upon being well uſed.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA
By the Cheſt, Hundred or Dozen,
To be ſold, *for Caſh only*, by
BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun,
Oppoſite the Swing-Bridge, South Side Town-Dock.

Juſt imported and to be ſold very cheap for Caſh, by
George Erving,
CHOICE Cotton Wool, Muſcovado and the firſt white Sugars, Cocoa, &c. &c.

—Removed—

Oliver Greenleaf

TAKES this Method to inform his Cuſtomers and others, That he has removed from his Shop near Liberty Tree, to a Shop the Corner of Winter-Street, oppoſite Seven Star Lane, South End, BOSTON:
Where may be had,
A general Aſſortment of GOODS, juſt Imported from LONDON, very low for Caſh only, Wholeſale or Retail.——Choice LYNN Shoes.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 21ſt Day of *January* next, at the King's Arm Tavern in *Salem*,

A Farm ſcituate on *Mancheſter* Neck, lately in the Poſſeſſion of Capt. *John Foſter*, deceas'd, containing about 180 Acres, well accommodated with Paſture, Orcharding, Mowing and Plough Land, together with about two Acres Salt Marſh; It has on it a large Dwelling-Houſe in good Condition, a good Fiſh Yard, with two Fiſh Houſes, and Fiſh Flakes, a large Store and Wharff.——The Sale will begin at Two of the Clock, P.M. Any Perſon minded to purchaſe at private Sale, may do it by applying to Meſſrs *Benjamin Marſton* and *Iſrael Foſter*, in *Marblehead*, any Time before the Day above-mentioned.

ALSO, All Perſons who are any Ways indebted to ſaid *Foſter's* Eſtate, are once more Notified, that they will be certainly ſued at *March* Court without further Notice, except their Accounts are paid before.

Marblehead, Dec. 21, 1767. *Benjamin Marſton,* *Iſrael Foſter,* } Executors.

Imported in the laſt Ships by
Richard Smith,
In King-Street,
A large and general Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS ſuitable to the Seaſon, procured immediately from the different Manufactories; in particular a large Aſſortment of Yorkſhire Woollens, which will be ſold very low for Caſh or ſhort Credit.
Alſo Hemp, Painters Colours and INDIGO.
Caſh given for good POT-ASH.

Newbury-Port, December 16, 1767.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of the late Dudley Atkins, *Eſq; are deſired to ſend them to the Subſcriber, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate: And thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make Payment.*
SARAH ATKINS.

TAKEN out of a Shop in Middle-Street (ſuppos'd by a Negro) laſt Tueſday, between ſix and ſeven o'Clock, nine large Barcelona Handkerchiefs, black and cloth colour'd; and about a Month ago was taken out of ſaid Shop, a pail of Butter: Whoever can give any intelligence of ſaid thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and ſaid owner have their Handkerchiefs again, let them inform the Printers hereof, and they ſhall have Two Dollars reward.

Joſhua Blanchard

INTENDS to continue the Sale of his Goods at the true Sterling Coſt, until the 10th of *February* next, at his Shop on Dock-Square; and hath yet remaining,

Scarlet and Buff Plush 6/8 to 9/ Sterling per yard.
Superfine Broad Cloth, at 16/ 16/8 and 17/ ſterl. per yard
Second Cloths 13/8 and 14/8 ditto
Middling and coarſe ditto, 3/8 to 10/ ditto
Scarlet Whitney, 6/8 7/9 & 10/ ditto
Cloth colours and blue Kattoons, 5/3 to 6/3 ditto
Tobine Luteſtring, 9/ ditto
Blue Brocades, 10/ ditto
Taby Shapes, 25/ per Piece,
Straw coloured Paduſoy, 9/ ditto
Straw ditto, —— 7/ ditto
Crimſon ditto —— 7/8 ditto
Beſt India Taffaty, 7/ ditto
Ditto ſtript ditto, 6/ ditto
Stript Sattins, 6/ ditto
Silk and Worſted Grogram, 3/ ditto
Crimſon Capuchine Silks, 4/9 ditto
White —— —— 4/2 ditto
White ſprigg'd Sattin, 8/4 ditto
Crimſon —— 8/6 ditto
Blue —— 7/9 ditto
Demaſcus for Mens Waiſtcoats, 3/6 ditto
White water'd Tabby, 5/8 ditto

Devonſhire Kerſeys, Drab Cloths, Crambles, Callimancoes, worſted and ſilk ſprigg'd Stuffs, Paquet Lawns, Ruſſels, Dowlaſs, Prettys, white Ravens Duck, Flannel for Ironing Cloths, Turkey Stripes, Cotton Hollands, Cotton Stripes, Black Cravat Mode, ſtript Swanſkins, Durants, Shalloons, Tammies, Men and Womens Gloves, Pillow Fuſtians, yellow Holland and Canvas, Stray Trimmings, Buttons, Mohair, Silk and Hair, ſilk Twiſt, Catgut and Pariſiet, worſted Breeches and Waiſtcoat Patterns, Stock Tapes, Table Cloths, Napkin Diaper, Silk Mitts & Gloves, Ivory Fans, Bone and other Fans, Hatband Crape, Penniſtone, Halfthick, Cotton Gowns, Mens Womens and Boys worſted and cotton Hoſe, printed cotton, Callicoes and dark Chintz, Duroys, ſilk and worſted Sagathee, Perſians, cotton Velvet, Long Lawns, all-wide Gauze, Velvet Masks; black ſprigg'd Gauze, Turbans, Silvertts, half-yard Popplins, ſprigg'd Mecklinburgs, &c. &c. &c.——A great Variety of Blond Laces, Bone Laces, Hat Trimmings, Gimps, Snails and new Trimmings, Hats and Bonnets, under the Sterling Coſt.

STOLEN laſt Night from the Subſcriber, at Mr. John Richardſon's at the South End of Boſton, a Cheſnut ſor. bur'd Mare, near 15 Hands high, about 14 Years old, with a Saddle and Bridle, has a white Strip down her Face, her off hind Foot white, well Shod round, natural Paces.

Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and return her to ſaid Richardſon, or to the Subſcriber at Waiſford, or diſcover the Thief, and confine him in any of His Majeſty's Goals, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS *Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by,*
Boſton, Dec. 24, SAMUEL REED.

Drugs & Medicines.

John Loring

Has juſt received from England,
A General aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the beſt Qualities, which he ſells Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop fronting Cornhill, a little above the Market.——ALSO,

BOERHAAVE's CHYMICAL TINCTURE, prepared from an original Receipt, of which there is not perhaps any true Copy now extant.—It is a powerful Deobſtruent, and an excellent Stomachic. It removes Diſorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Meſentery. Is greatly ſerviceable in Hectics, and with Caution may be uſed in the moſt violent inflamatory Fevers. It is uncommonly efficacious in the Scurvy and Jaundice. As it is apt to increaſe the Diſcharge of Urine, it will not be adviſeable to uſe it in Caſes where that Evacuation is too copious.—It is to be given in chronic Caſes Morning and Evening, to Adults from 40 to 60 Drops, to Children from 6 to 30, in Water or Wine, upon an empty Stomach.—In acute Caſes, it may be given once in 3 or 4 Hours, as Occaſion may require.

N. B. This Medicine has been uſed with the greateſt Succeſs, and has produced ſurprizing Effects in a great Variety of Diſorders; but as it is not known, at leaſt not generally in this Country, and he deſigns not to impoſe on the Public, any Gentleman of the Faculty in the Town of *Boſton*, who ſhall pleaſe to make Trial of it, ſhall be welcome to a Bottle; and he doubts not of their Approbation when they have experienced its Efficacy and Safety.—It will be ſold at Two Piſtareens a Bottle.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,
MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Ten Coppers *the ſingle Pound, & cheaper by the Box.*
——TALLOW BY THE BARREL.——

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL.